

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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S-E-C-R-E-T

PROCESSING COPY 25X1

COUNTRY USSR (Azerbaijani SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT 1. Oil Equipment Plant, Zavod i/n Lt. Shmidt, in Baku. *Manpower, description of facilities*
 2. Dashkesan Rudstroy Trust, in charge *ing lead, copper, cobalt and iron mines in the Dashkesan area*
 3. Exploration for Cobalt in Dashkesan

DATE DISTR. 21 November 1957

NO. PAGES of Expanding and Constructing
 REQUIREMENT NO. RD

REFERENCES

DATE OF INFO.

PLACE & DATE ACQ.

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

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1. A five-page report on the oil equipment plant, Zavod i/n Lt. Shmidt, in Baku, with a sketch map of the plant, dated July 1956.
2. A two-page report on the Dashkesan Rudstroy Trust in Dashkesan (N40-30, E46-04), with a sketch map of the area, dated May 1953.
3. A three-page report on prospecting for cobalt in the vicinity of Dashkesan, with a sketch map of the area, dated October 1952 to March 1953.

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI	X	AEC	X	ORR	Ev	X
(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#").														

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

Attachment I to

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SECRET

Zavod im. Lt. Shmidt

Country: USSR, Azer SSR

Date of Information:



Whatever the official

title was, if there was one in addition to Zavod im. Lt. Shmidt, the plant manufactured parts for oil drilling equipment.

2. This zavod was located on the outskirts of Baku, close to the section of the city known as Monten, and occupied an area of approximately 800 x 400 meters. About 4,000 workers worked there in two or three 8-hour shifts.

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3. The plant consisted of the following shops (see attached sketch):

a. Electric shop (elektricheskiy tsekh). An electric power plant

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belonging to the zavod was located here. Entrance to this shop was forbidden [REDACTED]

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b. Mechanical shop (mekhanicheskiy tsekh). This was a two-story building approximately 100 meters long and 15 to 20 meters wide. The second story was used for shop offices and the mess. Approximately 200 workers on one shift worked in this shop manufacturing various parts of oil drilling equipment which came to this shop from the foundry. The following equipment was in this shop:

(1) Approximately 20 lathes of various models and sizes.

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Some of them, especially the large ones, were of some unknown [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the rest were Soviet manufactured.

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(2) Approximately 15 grinding machines of various sizes, some large ones again of foreign makes.

(3) Ten to 15 milling machines of various sizes and models.

(4) Approximately eight drilling machines and a number of others [REDACTED] This shop was divided into two halls, the smaller housed the large-sized machines.

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c. Rolling shop (prokatnyy tsekh). This was a one-story building 25 x 15 meters, employing one shift of some 30 workers. There were a number of electric stoves used for heating metal blocks up to 1200 degrees centigrade, after which the blocks were processed on rolling machines of which there were three in the shop, each giving a certain profile to the metal rods (shtanga) they manufactured. The [REDACTED]

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SECRET

25X1

heated metal blocks went through all three rolling machines successively and the last one let out a metal rod of $1\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter. The normal length of these rods was eight meters. In addition to the electric stoves and three rolling machines, there were two cutting presses (otrezivatel'nyy pres) used for cutting off the rough ends of the manufactured rods.

d. Stamping shop (shtampovochnyy tsekh). One-story building, 30 x 20 meters, consisting of one hall with approximately 30 workers on a shift. There were several stamping presses and punching machines of various sizes and makes which manufactured screws, nuts, bolts, washers, etc.

e. Assembly shop (sbornyy tsekh). One-story building, 60 x 40 meters, employing approximately 40 workers on one shift. The assembly of manufactured parts took place here. There was not much machinery in this shop except for some testing equipment which served to ascertain whether the manufactured parts answered required specifications. Workers examining such parts were referred to as brakovshchiki. Rejected items were returned to the responsible shops for adjustments.

f. Model shop (model'nyy tsekh). One-story building, 60 x 40 meters, with approximately 30 workers on one shift. Wooden models of parts which had been ordered were made here and forwarded to various other shops for manufacture in metal.

g. Second mechanical shop (vtoroy mekhanichiskiy tsekh). One-story building, 30 x 10 meters, approximately 25 workers on one shift. There was machinery here similar to that described in "b" of this paragraph. In all, there were about 25 to 30 machines of various types and sizes.

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Attachment I To [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] 25X1

h. Foundry (liteyny tsekh). One-story building, 40 x 15 meters, employing approximately 25 workers on one shift. Parts cast from various metals were sent to this shop to be cleaned of particles of mold. This job was done by means of compressed air chisels, of which there were about 10 in this shop. (NOTE: The name of this shop does not correspond to the work done there. [REDACTED])

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[REDACTED] although it was called the foundry, casting was not done here.)

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i. Drilling shop (bureyny tsekh). One-story building, 50 x 30 meters, employing about 30 workers on one shift. Long metal rods, girders and similar items were processed here under high temperature and pressure. No details available. (NOTE: Again the name of this shop does not exactly correspond with the work done [REDACTED])

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j. Forging shop (kuznechny tsekh). Two-story building, 60 x 30 meters, employing 40 workers on one shift. The second story was used for offices and the shop mess. A number of electric presses and hammers of various sizes and models were located in this shop. Among them was one press of 300-ton capacity.

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k. [REDACTED] it was referred to in Turki as "Tokme'." A one-story building, 40 x 20 meters, with 30 workers on one shift. Here melted metals were poured into prepared ~~molds~~ molds in this way giving desired forms to various machine parts. Several large electric smelting stoves were in this shop. The rest of the equipment consisted of various types of molding forms. [REDACTED]

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Attachment 1 to

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4. The rest of the plant buildings are indicated on the attached sketch. [redacted] several additional buildings were under construction. [redacted]

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The plant was surrounded by a four-meter high brick wall. Entry to the plant was permitted only to employees who had been issued special passes. All three gates leading to the plant were guarded by armed plant watchmen.

5. The plant had its own dormitory for unmarried workmen located at No. 100 Chapayev Ul., two streetcar stops from the plant. This dormitory could accommodate about 400 workers. There was also a mess, library, and a bath house in the dormitory building. A typical bedroom in this building was for four workers. The plant's unmarried technicians also lived in this building.

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6. [redacted] finished products were shipped directly from the plant to various oil fields in the Azer. SSR.

Attachment:
1 sketch

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*Attachment 3 to*Exploration of Cobalt Fields in Dashkesan:

Country: USSR, Azer. SSR

Date of Information:

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1. The geological exploration group (geologo razvedochnaya partiya--- GRP) active in the exploration of cobalt fields in the area of Dashkesan (4030N - 4604E) was an organization of the Azer. Nonferrous Metals Bureau (Aztsvetmetrazvedka), in turn subordinate to the All Union Ministry of Non-ferrous Metals, Glavgeologiya Division. The Aztsvetmetrazvedka offices were in Baku, and its head in 1952-53 was Engineer (fnu) KERIMOV.

2. The head of the GRP in Dashkesan was Mahmed Ali (lnu), mining engineer by profession, and rumored to be a former MVD official. In addition to the GRP head, there were three more mining engineers employed by GRP

The total strength of the GRP was approximately 80 men, five of whom were graduate technicians. However, since there were no vacant positions for technicians at the GRP,

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3. the GRP started its work in Dashkesan. the work was already completely organized and consisted in the exploration of the cobalt fields in an area of approximately 25 square kilometers located about eight kilometers SW of Dashkesan. The exploration was conducted by means of wooden towers approx

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metely six meters high. [redacted]

[redacted] exactly how many towers were

in the area at that time. He personally saw only three. Each tower was provided with a gasoline motor referred to as agregat [redacted]

[redacted] they were dismantled tank motors. A motor was placed on a platform elevated approximately 0.5 meters from the ground and the rotating motion, by means of some simple adjustment [redacted] was

transformed into a vertical hammer motion. The hammer attached to the agregat was in the form of a steel pipe referred to as shtanga approximately 0.5" inner diameter with walls two millimeters thick, and eight meters long. They were attached to each other as the work on drilling progressed. Water and steel shot, diameter from two to four millimeters, were poured into the stanga openings every 30 minutes to facilitate the drilling. Wells made in this way were 150 to 200 meters deep. Since the ground was often rocky, the average daily progress on drilling for three 8-hour shifts never exceeded six to 15 meters. Samples of rock were taken for laboratory analysis every 50 meters of the well's depth. Analysis was made at a cobalt mine laboratory located in the vicinity. There was at that time in the same area an operating cobalt mine to which a laboratory was attached.

4. Whenever drilling started, the tower crew received instructions from the GRP head in regard to the depth the well was to be drilled. Normally, this was between 100 and 200 meters. [redacted]

what the criteria were in fixing the depth of a well in a particular location, [redacted]

[redacted] instructions in this regard were communicated from some central geological organization in

Moscow which directed the exploration work. Consequently, regardless of [redacted]

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attachment #1 to

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[redacted]

whether cobalt was found in the first or second sample (50 and 100 meter depths), the drilling was continued until the indicated depth was reached, which work sometimes took as long as 40 days. When the drilling was completed, the tower was dismantled and moved to some other place. The well and the adjacent area were then taken over by another organization in the area, referred to sometimes as shakhtstroy and sometimes as Dashkesan Rudstroy, whose task was the construction of mines.

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5. In 1956 and 1957, while in Kirovabad, Azer. SSR, [redacted]
[redacted] the exploitation of cobalt fields in the Dashkesan area was going at full speed. Several mines were already operating and quite a number of others were under construction. [redacted]

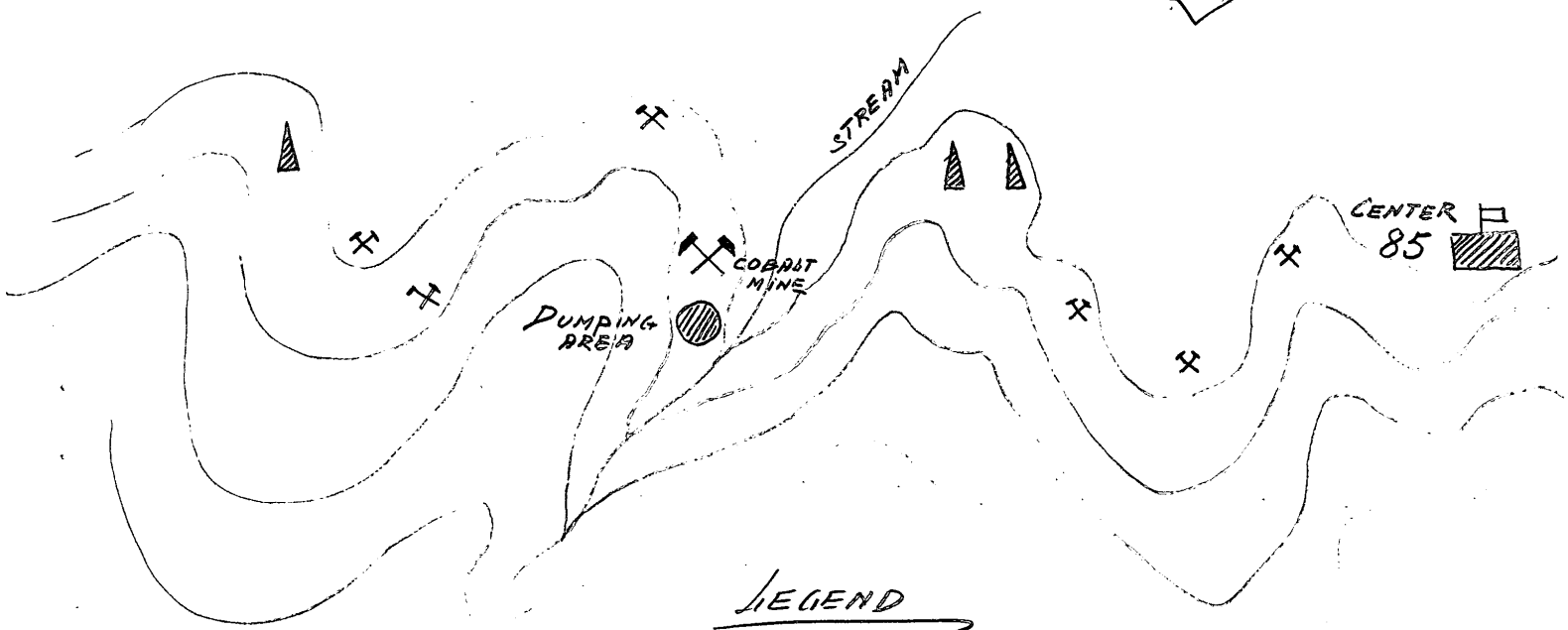
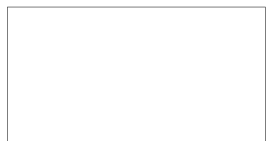
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Attachment:
1 Sketch

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EXPLORATION OF COBALT FIELDS IN DASHKESAN



LEGEND

▲ GRP TOWERS

X UNIDENTIFIED MINES

Attachment 2 to 25X1

Dashkesan Rudstroy Trust

Country: USSR, Azer. SSR

Date of Information:

1. The Dashkesan Rudstroy Trust was an organization of the Glavyugstroy Department of the Ministry for the Construction of Heavy Industrial Enterprises (Ministerstvo Stroyitel'stva Predpriyatiy Tyazheloy Industriyi, Glavyugstroy) and was responsible for the construction and extension of several iron, copper, cobalt, and lead mines in Dashkesan (4030N - 4604E), Azer. SSR.

2. The head of the Dashkesan Rudstroy was a certain professor, Engineer (fnu) ~~MAKEDOV~~. Engineer (fnu) AGAKSHIYEV was in charge of the Construction Department (Stroyitel'noye Upravleniye) of the Dashkesan Rudstroy; in 1957 he was appointed Director of the mekhanichesky zavod in Kirovabad. The field offices of the Dashkesan Rudstroy were located several kilometers SE of Dashkesan and were always referred to as Center 85. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In addition to a large number of offices for approximately 80 Dashkesan Rudstroy office workers, the Center had dormitories for about 1,000 of the Rudstroy workers. Warehouses and the storage area of this organization were located in Dashkesan and contained large quantities of various construction materials, mining equipment, and machinery. The total number of workers employed by the Dashkesan Rudstroy in the area was approximately 2,000. [REDACTED]

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[redacted] in the area in the general direction SW of Dashkesan there were several iron, copper, cobalt, and lead mines under exploitation and that the Dashkesan Rudstroy was charged with the extension of those in operation as well as with construction of some new mines. [redacted]

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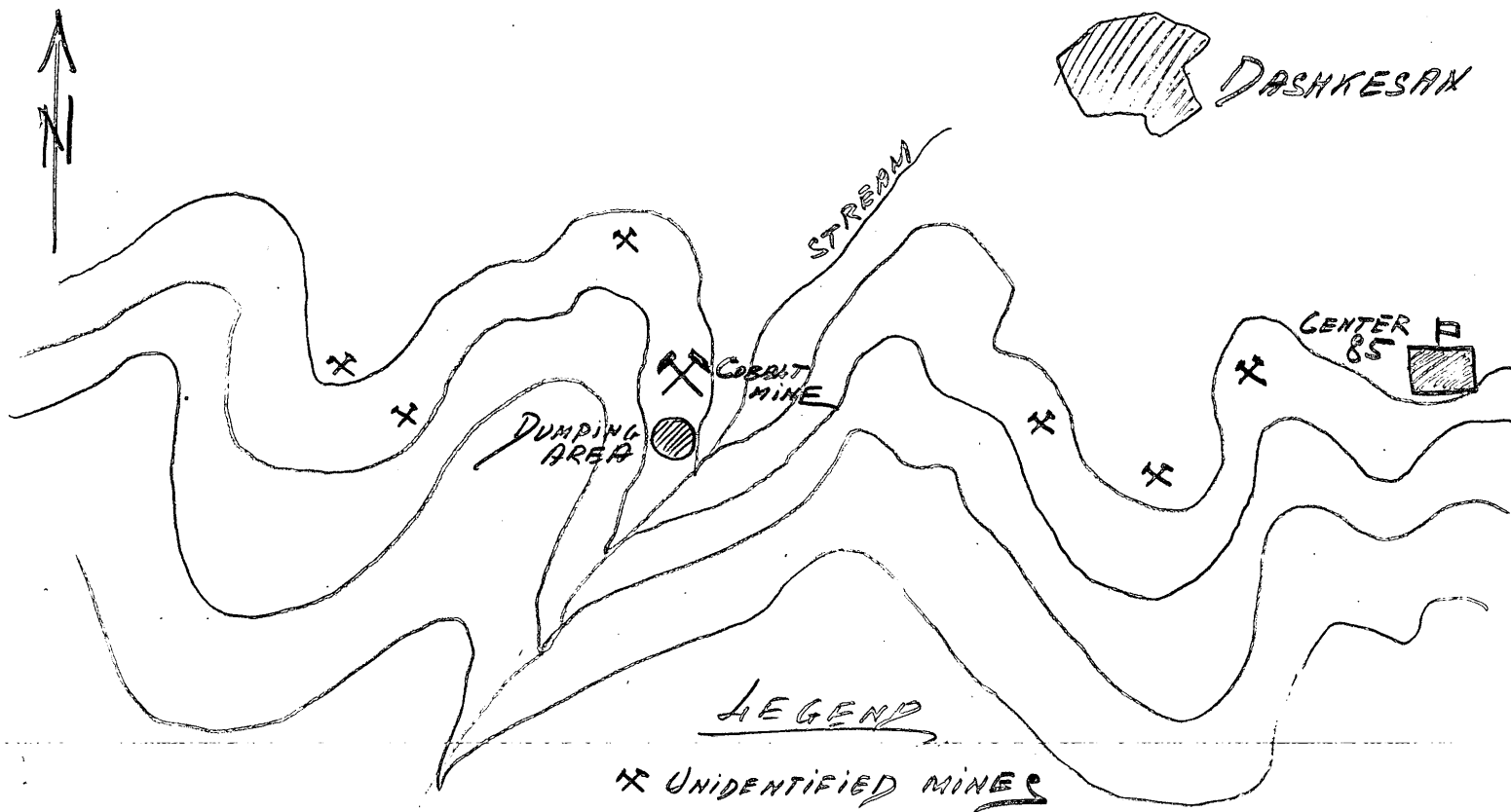
5. Ores mined in the area were transported by several cable car lines to the dumping area located several hundred meters south of the above-mentioned cobalt mine where there was a railroad line. Further transport was by rail to some destination unknown [redacted]

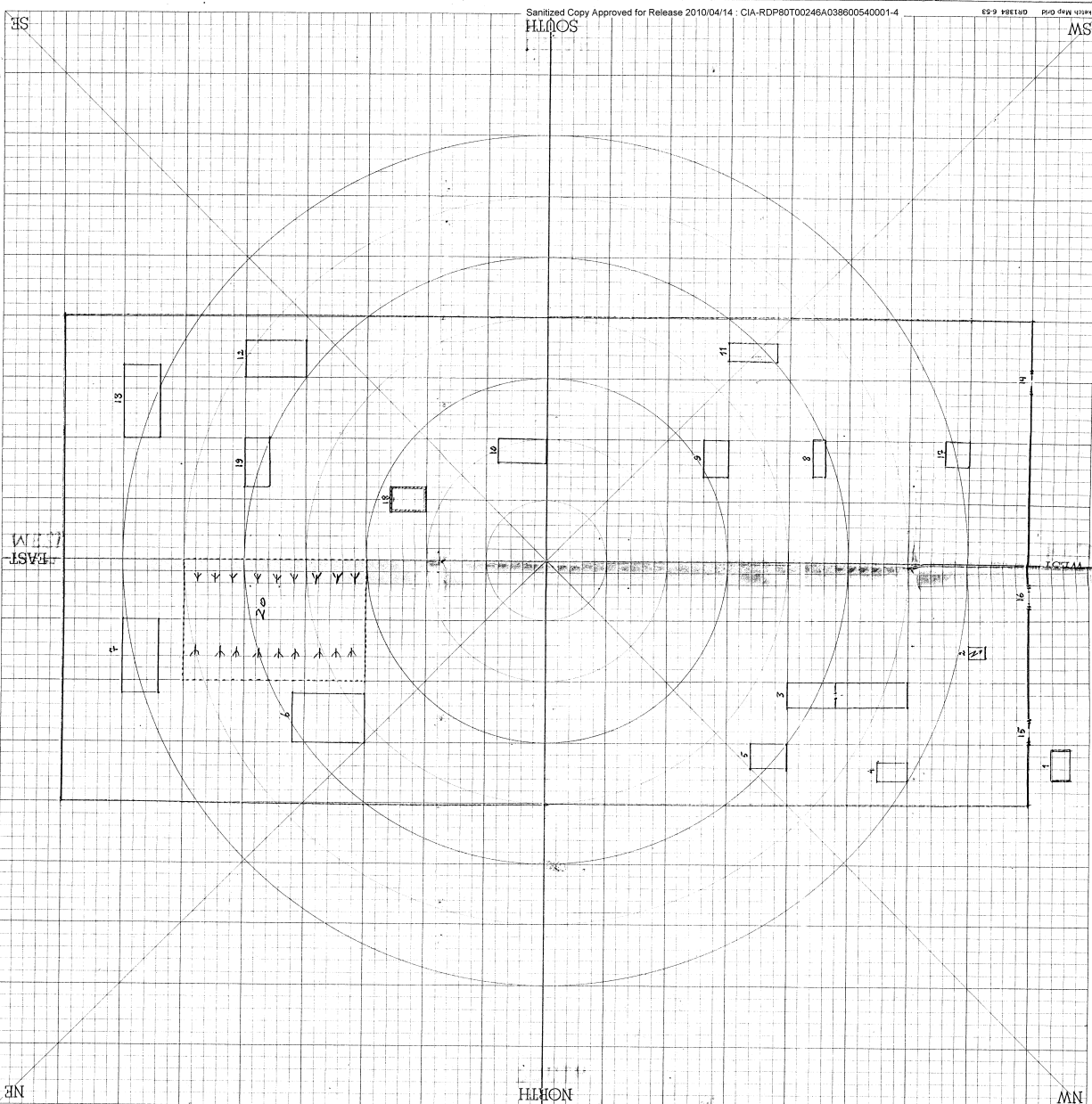
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Attachment:
1 sketch

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DASHKESAN RUDESTROY TRUST





SKETCH MAP OF

ZAVOD in St. SHNIDTA
BARKU

Compiler: _____
 Date: _____
 Transmitting unit: _____
 Key reference point: _____
 Coordinates (if known): _____

Approximate Scale
 1 inch equals 50 METERS

KEY

- ADMINISTRATION
- ELECTRICIAN SHOP
- MECHANICAL SHOP
- ROLLING
- STAMPING
- ASSEMBLY
- MODEL
- SECOND MECHANICAL
- MESS HALL
- FOUNDRY
- DRILLING SHOP (NOT PROBABLY THERMID)
- FORGE
- GATE
- FIRE HOUSE
- WATER RESERVOIR
- "TOWNE" SHOP
- PHARK

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF SKETCH MAP GRID

This plotting grid has been devised to fill a need for a systematic method of producing accurate sketches. By the use of a "grid-coordinate" system such as this, greater accuracy of scale can be achieved, and a frame of reference will be available for presenting interview information in graphic form.

The chart is divided into inch grids, which in turn are subdivided into five spaces. The scale would normally be 1 inch equals whatever distance the compiler would decide when beginning the sketch. A standard ratio such as 1"=100 meters, 1"=1 mile, etc., would be preferred, although any unit of measure, in either the English or metric system, is applicable.

The key reference point for originating a sketch using this plotting grid may be at the intersection of the compass lines at the center or at any other point clearly marked by the compiler. This would be any fixed location with which he is familiar (e.g., a prominent industrial installation, railway station, compiler's home, etc.). If the only precisely known location is beyond the limits of the sketch map, a note should be made of the distance and direction in which it lies. Should the compiler be familiar with several sections of a given town or area but not the complete town or area, he could sketch several charts with a key reference point for each.

The sketch may be drawn directly on the printed grid, or it may be drawn on a semi-transparent overlay using the grid merely for determining distance and direction.

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